



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nest. The eggs were nearly ready to hatch, and I could not save but four, poor specimens. I examined the embryos, however, carefully, and they had the bill and feet of a *Sialia*. It is a variation entirely new to me, although I have seen hundreds of bluebirds' eggs. I have no doubt whatever of its identity.

I also have another egg in my collection which is a nondescript. It is $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, of a very light bluish-green, sprinkled all over with grains of light brown and many other obscure specks; globular. It was in a crow-blackbird's nest, which had besides its full complement of eggs, in a small swamp near Munroe, Michigan. That was in 1867, and though I have searched many blackbirds' nests since I have seen nothing like it, nor can I find any one who has ever seen such. There was but the one. I am confident that it is a parasitic egg, though manifestly not a cow-bunting's.—ERNEST INGERSOLL, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

GEOLOGY.

NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL HORSE IN MEXICO.—Prof. R. Owen has described the teeth belonging to an extinct horse, found in the newer Tertiary deposits of the valley of Mexico. "It is unlikely, seeing the avidity with which the Indians of the Pampas have seized and subjugated the stray descendants of the European horses, introduced by the Spanish 'Conquistadors' of South America, and the able use the nomad natives make of the multitudinous progeny of those war horses at the present day, that any such tamable equine should have been killed off or extirpated by the ancestors of the South American aborigines." Owen also doubts whether the fossil contemporaries of this horse (*Equus conversidens*), and its allies, the *Equus Tau* Owen (from the same locality), and *Equus curvidens*, etc., and also the Megatherium, Mylodon, Toxodon, Nesodon, Macrauchenia, Glyptodon, and Mastodon, were rendered extinct by human means.—*Scientific Opinion, London*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. G., Newburg, N. Y.—The galls from the rose are probably those of *Cynips bicolor* Harris. They were each tenanted by the larva of a Chalcid parasite.

ERRATA.

Page 215, line 14 from below, for *arms*, read *arcus*. Page 216, line 25 from below, for *operculata*, read *opercula*; line 12 from below, read *between* November 13, and December 11; line 12 from below, for *Lindquist's*, read *Lindqvist*. Page 217, line 25 from below, for *Durir*, read *Dunér*, and for *Nordenskjöld*, read *Nordenskjöld*; line 7 from below for "it," read *the Nova Acta Regia Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis* (Ser. 3ta, vol. vi). Page 219, line 3 from above, for *Törnkrist* read *Törnkvist*; line 5 from above, for *Sparagmitis*, read *Sparagmitic*; line 16 from above, for *geodesical*, read *floral* or *floristical*. Page 220, line 23 from below, for *frondée*, read *trouvée*, for *Ballinoptère*, read *Balcinoptère*; line 15, from below, for *a Malmo Whale*, read *Malms' Whale*; line 10, for *last*, read *lost*; line 6, for *Fljelt*, read *Hjelt*. Page 221, line 6 from above, for *vividula*, read *viridula*.